

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

CHARLOTTE R. KELLER,

Plaintiff,

V.

JO ANNE B. BARNHART, Commissioner,  
Social Security Administration,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C05-5471RBL

## REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Noted for April 7, 2006

This matter has been referred to Magistrate Judge J. Kelley Arnold pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Magistrates Rule MJR 4(a)(4) and as authorized by Mathews, secretary of H.E.W. v. Weber, 423 U.S. 261 (1976).

## FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff, Charlotte Keller, was born in 1955 and was 49 years old at the date of the administration's final decision. She obtained a high school education (Tr. 15). She has past relevant work experience including light, semi-skilled work as a general clerk and care provider, and sedentary skilled work as a manager of a women's shelter, a bookkeeper and a programmer (Tr. 15, 73-80).

Ms. Keller attempted to file an application for Social Security Disability benefits on May 31, 2001, but was unable to complete the paperwork. (Tr. 48- 50, 450). Ms. Keller protectively filed an application for Social Security Disability Benefits on December 9, 2002, alleging that she has been disabled under the

1 Social Security Act (Tr. 51-53). She alleges disability since April 15, 1996, due to diabetes with  
 2 neuropathy, bilateral ulnar epicondylitis, morbid obesity, sleep apnea, decreased concentration, depression,  
 3 and a mixed personality disorder with passive-aggressive, dependent and schizoid features (Tr. 15). Her  
 4 application was denied initially, on reconsideration, and also by an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ), in a  
 5 decision dated October 8, 2004. (Tr. 12-22). Ms. Keller requested review by the Appeals Council which,  
 6 on May 11, 2005, denied her request for review, leaving the decision of the ALJ as the final decision of the  
 7 Commissioner. (Tr. 5-8).

8 Plaintiff raises several issues in her opening brief. After carefully reviewing the parties' arguments  
 9 and the administrative record, the undersigned agrees with Plaintiff's contention that the ALJ failed to  
 10 properly consider her anxiety disorder, arthritis, and sleep apnea as "severe" impairments. Having  
 11 concluded that the ALJ erred in the consideration of Plaintiff's "severe" impairments at step-two of the  
 12 five-step evaluation process, it is unnecessary for the court to review the remaining issues raised by  
 13 Plaintiff, since the error at step-two requires a remand to the administration for complete reconsideration  
 14 of the record.

15 DISCUSSION

16 This Court must uphold the Secretary's determination that plaintiff is not disabled if the Secretary  
 17 applied the proper legal standard and there is substantial evidence in the record as a whole to support the  
 18 decision. Hoffman v. Heckler, 785 F.2d 1423, 1425 (9th Cir. 1986). Substantial evidence is such relevant  
 19 evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. Richardson v. Perales,  
 20 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971); Fife v. Heckler, 767 F.2d 1427, 1429 (9th Cir. 1985). It is more than a scintilla  
 21 but less than a preponderance. Sorenson v. Weinberger, 514 F.2d 1112, 1119 n.10 (9th Cir. 1975); Carr v.  
 22 Sullivan, 772 F. Supp. 522, 525 (E.D. Wash. 1991). If the evidence admits of more than one rational  
 23 interpretation, the Court must uphold the Secretary's decision. Allen v. Heckler, 749 F.2d 577, 579 (9th  
 24 Cir. 1984).

25 A. **THE ALJ ERRED WHEN HE FAILED TO INCLUDE MS. KELLER'S ANXIETY DISORDER,**  
**ARTHRITIS, AND SLEEP APNEA AS "SEVERE" IMPAIRMENTS**

26 Step-two of the administration's evaluation process requires the ALJ to determine whether an  
 27 impairment is severe or not severe. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920 (1996). An impairment is "not severe"  
 28 if it does not "significantly limit" the ability to do basic work activities. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1521(a),

1 416.921(a). The Social Security Regulations and Rulings, as well as case law applying them, discuss the  
 2 step-two severity determination in terms of what is "not severe." According to the Commissioner's  
 3 regulations, "an impairment is not severe if it does not significantly limit [the claimant's] physical ability to  
 4 do basic work activities," 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(c), 404.1521(a)(1991). Basic work activities are  
 5 "abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs, including, for example, walking, standing, sitting, lifting,  
 6 pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying or handling." 20 C.F.R. § 140.1521(b); Social Security Ruling 85- 28  
 7 ("SSR 85-28"). An impairment or combination of impairments can be found "not severe" **only** if the  
 8 evidence establishes a slight abnormality that has "no more than a minimal effect on an individual's ability to  
 9 work." *See* SSR 85-28; Yuckert v. Bowen, 841 F.2d 303, 306 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998) (adopting SSR  
 10 85-28)(emphasis added).

11       Here, the ALJ stated, "[He] determined, based on a review of all of the evidence, including  
 12 testimony at the hearing, that some of the impairments alleged are not severe within the ambit of the  
 13 Regulations" (Tr. 17). The ALJ concluded that Ms. Keller's diabetes, bilateral ulnar epiconylitis, obesity,  
 14 depression, and mixed personality disorder were considered "severe" (Tr. 21). The ALJ discounted  
 15 plaintiff's sleep apnea, stating the medical record demonstrated she was adjusting well to her prescribed  
 16 CPAP machine (Tr. 17). The ALJ did not address the medical records supporting severe impairments  
 17 based on an anxiety disorder or arthritis.

18       The medical evidence from Dr. Schneider, Dr. Pieper, and Dr. Vilhauer support a finding that Ms.  
 19 Keller's anxiety, arthritis, and sleep apnea have more than a minimal effect on Ms. Keller's ability to work.  
 20 Ms. Keller was evaluated by Robert E. Schneider, Ph.D., on June 3, 2002. Dr. Schneider diagnosed Ms.  
 21 Keller with major depression: chronic; generalized anxiety disorder; and mixed personality disorder with  
 22 passive aggressive, passive dependant and schizoid features. He rated her GAF at 40.5 (Tr. 164). In a  
 23 treatment note dated December 20, 2002, Rosann Pieper, Ph.D., also assessed Ms. Keller as having chronic  
 24 depression, anger, and anxiety (Tr. 170).

25       In a treatment note dated July 23, 2003, Dr. Vilhauer diagnosed Ms. Keller with back pain, likely  
 26 arthritis related with possible muscle spasm; and right knee pain. (Tr. 391). An x-ray report dated July 23,  
 27 2003, showed evidence of transitional lumbar sacral area at L5-S1 with significant arthritic changes  
 28 associated with this (Tr. 411). Finally, in a treatment note dated May 20, 2004, Dr. Vilhauer noted that Ms.

1 Keller had just been diagnosed with obstructive sleep apnea and had just started CPAP a week  
2 ago and was getting used to it. Dr. Vilhauer noted that Ms. Keller had not yet noticed a difference in her  
3 daytime somnolence (Tr. 356).

4 Based on the standards noted above, Ms. Keller presented sufficient evidence to support a finding  
5 that her anxiety, arthritis, and sleep apnea have more than a minimal effect on Ms. Keller's ability to work.  
6 The ALJ erred when he disregarded or discredited these medical conditions when he evaluated Ms. Keller's  
7 application for disability insurance benefits.

8 After reviewing the arguments presented, the court finds the matter should be remanded for further  
9 proceedings. Further proceedings are necessary because there are outstanding issues that must be resolved  
10 before a finding of disability can be made, such as Ms. Keller's residual functional capacity when the ALJ  
11 includes all of her severe impairments, Ms. Keller's ability to possibly perform other jobs in the national  
12 economy, and because the administration must take into account her date last insured, December 20, 2001,  
13 on review the ALJ must make a determination of onset date for each of her various alleged severe  
14 impairments and the severity during the relevant time period. Furthermore, on remand, plaintiff may raise  
15 all of her arguments and any other issues to support her application for disability benefits.

16 CONCLUSION

17 Based on the foregoing, the court should REMAND the matter for further consideration by the  
18 administration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Rule 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,  
19 the parties shall have ten (10) days from service of this Report to file written objections. *See also*  
20 Fed.R.Civ.P. 6. Failure to file objections will result in a waiver of those objections for purposes of appeal.  
21 Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985). Accommodating the time limit imposed by Rule 72(b), the clerk is  
22 directed to set the matter for consideration on **April 7, 2006**, as noted in the caption.

23 DATED this 14<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2006.

24  
25 /s/ J. Kelley Arnold  
26 J. Kelley Arnold  
27 U.S. Magistrate Judge  
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